NONE OF IT FOR BARTLETT.

THE CONGRESSMAN REPUDIATES THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

HE GIVES CONVINCING REASONS WHY HE CAN-

NOT SUPPORT THE BRYAN PROGRAMME. onel Franklin Bartlett, Democratic member of gress, representing since 1894 the VIIth District in this city, has written a strong letter to Colonel M. C. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader of his Assembly district, defining his position on National district. He gives unanswerable reasons why he canmot support Bryan's free-silver herestes and must ontinue to stand on a sound-money platform. Colonel Bartlett's letter is as follows:

the Hon. Michael C. Murphy.

Dear Sir. As the Democratic Representative in onsress for the Vilth District of New-York, and possible candidate for renomination. I deem it to e my duty at this time to declare fully and frank-in my position as to the platform adopted by the lational Convention at Chicago on July 2, and as a the Presidential candidates nominated by that onvention.

That such expression was promptly made at Chicago before the adjournment of the Convention, I am unwilling that subsequent silence should be interpreted either as evasion or as acquiescence in the Chicago platform of 1806. At this vital period on the incommittal or to be silent in order to secure a renomination at the bands of a convention which might possibly expect me thereafter to speak or to vote for measures against which I am and shall ever be unalterably opposed.

Twice have I been honored with an election to Congress by the voters of the VIIth District, and, as you are well aware. I have represented to the best of my ability the people of our district in the Lilid and LiVth Congresses. I am, indeed, deeply sensible of the honor of the position which I have filled; but renomination and re-election are matters of no consequence when compared with the patriotic duty of an American citizen at this crisis. Were I now to be non-committal or evasive or silent, and by such course and policy to obtain a re-election, I might be expected by some of my constituents to advocate the free coinage of silver, the censure of the President of the United States for suppressing riot and insurrection, or the packing of the Supreme Court with a subservient judiclary in the hope of thereby securing the imposition of an iniquitous and unconstitutional income tax. Such measures have ever been and shall always be to me most abhorrent, and I should, if elected, by voice and by vote, by influence and by action, strive to defeat every such proposed law, and endeavor to strike down any one attempting to undermine the safeguards of the Pederal Constitution.

proposed law, and endeavor to strike down any one attempting to undermine the safeguards of the Federal Constitution.

What may be demanded of any Representative elected to Congress on the Chicago platform is well illustrated by the recent words of Mr. Bryan at Eric, when he said:

"We have no fear but that the Senate which convenes on the 4th of March next year, will be in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any foreign nation. But it is necessary that we should have the House also. The House to-day is in the hands of the enemy, and we must take possession of the House in order to put any good measure into operation, and I beg of you in every Congress district in this land to see to it that no man shall receive a majority of votes, if you can help it, unless be goed there to vote for the money of the Constitution, from the first day he takes his seat to the last day that he occupies a place in the House." NOT TO WAIT FOR THE BUFFALO CON-

Every man in public life must decide for himseld ances; but I can see no reason why the announce-ment of my position should be dependent upon the September 16. The action of any State Convention

Saratoga on June 24, and if bound to any conven-tion on the theory of representation I am bound by the platform which was adopted at Saratoga,

by the platform which was accounted by the platform which declared:

"Until international co-operation for bimetallism can be secured—to which end all our efforts as a Government and as a people should be in good faith directed—we favor the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard as essential to the preservation of our National credit, the redemption of

and ourselves not in a Democratic convention, at in a convention controlled by Popullsts, and minated, to a large extent, by a strong sectional elling of antipathy to the North and East, and a this feeling must be attributed the advocacy of an income tax, just as in 1840 a direct tax on fand was advocated on the plea that it would "bring the North to the grindstone."

DISHONEST AND ANARCHISTIC PLATFORM. The wild assemblage, with mad acclaim, foisted onest and Anarchistic platform. The fatal featupon the helpless Democracy the burden of a disures of this platform to which I especially object are the plank which advocates "the free and unlimited comage of both sliver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent limited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation"; that which condemns the issuing of bonds to uphold the National credit; that which attacks the Supreme Court for its decision of the income tax, and which threatens to pack the court in order to secure a reversal of its former decision; that which denounces the President for calling out the troops to suppress riot and insurrection, and which denounces the Felteral judges for granting injunctions against obstructing the mails and against destroying projectly, and that which proposes to change the life tenure of Federal judges. Not one of these projectly, and that which proposes to change the life tenure of Federal judges. Not one of these projectly, and that which proposes to change the life tenure of Federal judges. Not one of these projectly, and that which proposes as a sound-more of the cred of the Populsis and Socialists.

I was twice elected to Congress as a sound-money Democrat. In 1891 in my campaign specifics I devoted much time to the demonstation of the free coinage of silver and to the advacacy of the maintenance of the existing gold standard.

The first speech made by me in the Lillid Congress was on August 21, 1883, when I spoke in favor of the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman act, and against the several amendments providing for the free coinage of silver at various ratios. I then said:

"Without an international agreement bimotallism becomes simply silver monometallism, and, believing such international agreement impossible. I am in favor of a single standard of value, and that standard gold. I believe that there can be but one universal measure of value, but one ultimate medium of exchange."

At Tammany Hall, on the Fourth of July last, I

standard gold. I believe that there can be but one universal measure of value, but one ultimate medium of exchange.

At Tammany Hall, on the Fourth of July last, I spoke at the request of the chairman of the Committee on Speakers, the Hon. Amos J. Cummings. My speech was a vigorous protest against the free colinage of silver, and an appeal for honest money and for the preservation of the present gold standard. My views on the money question remain today the same as they have always been. For years I have listened to the tireless and tiresome harangues of the free-silver men in Congress, whose speeches have never appealed to my reason or judgment, but have always seemed to me to be sophistical in reason and faise in nature.

The free coinage of silver means the repudiation of honest debts, the destruction of our National honor and credit, and the reduction of the purchasing power of the dollar by one-half, while at the same time there will be no increase in the emolument of the laborer or wage-eafner. The laborer for his hire would receive no more than he receives to-day. With his wases he could purchase only one-half of the commodities necessary for the sustenance of himself and his family while many avenues of employment would be closed against him, owing to the natural cessation of employment through the unwillingness of employment which fosiered every attack upon capital.

OPPOSED THE INCOME TAX.

OPPOSED THE INCOME TAX.

Again I was the only member in the House of Representatives who during the discussion of the Wilson Tariff bill declared that the income tax sections were unconstitutional, and who predicted that the income tax would be declared unconstitutional. that the income tax would be declared unconstitu-tional by the Supreme Court of the United States.

that the income tax would be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States.
Such a tax i believe to be not only unconstitutional, but sectional unjust to its discrimination,
iniquitous and inquisitorial in operation. But
whether an income tax be tolerable in theory or
not, the proposition to undermine the Federal Constitution by packing the Supreme Court in such
a way as to secure a reversal of its former decision is revolutionary and peculiarly revolting
not only to every lawyer, but to every lover of
law and order throughout the whole country.

The wish to change the life tenure of the Federal judiciarry can only be based upon the hone
that by so doing indges small be shosen who win
be more amenable to demagogic indicance.

The denunciation of the Federal authorities for
calling out the troops to suppress rist and the denunciation of Federal indices for issuing injunctions to protect property and to secure the safe
transmission of the mans are base rud unworths
incitements to insurrection and civil war. The
President of the United States is the commander
inches of the Army and Navy and of the militia
of the several States when called into the actual
service of the United States, and he has the right
to call out all the forces if, in his judgment, such
course be necessary to protect the lives and properry of citizens. I have the hone to command a
regiment of the National Guard of New York, and
in my opinion I should be unworthy of such command if for one moment I could hear without resentment the revolutionary and incendiary doc
trines set forth in that portion of the Chicace
platform to which I have just made reference. Mr
Bryan at Albany said:

"The Democratic party has begun a war of extermination accainst the soid standard. We ask no
quarter; we sive no quarter. We shall prosecute

our warfare until there is not an American citizen who dares to advocate the gold standard."

It not such language an appeal to passion and violence and an incitement to revolution? If there be such a war of extermination to be waged. I for one propose to take a hand in the conflict, and not in the hour of danger to shun or avoid the expression of my opinion for the sake of any political preferment.

BRYAN SWALLOWS IT ALL. Mr. Bryan told us at Buffalo on August 27 that he stood upon the Chicago platform because he believed in it from the beginning to the end, every word and syllable, and in that declaration he has committed himself to every objectionable feature in the platform contained. In his many speeches he has sought to stir up class against class, evidently believing that the poor naturally hate the rich.

on him, in the name of liberty to destroy all the fruits of liberty, in the name of patrictism, to liberte and affilet his country, and in the name of his own independence, to destroy that very independence, and make him a beggar and a slave. Has he a dollar? He is advised to do that which will destroy half its value. Has he hands to labor? Let him rather fold them and sit still than be pushed on, by fraud and artifice, to support measures which will render his labor useless and hopeless.

"Sir, the very man, of all others, who has the deepest interest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily toth.

"Whether he work his own small capital or "Whether he work his own small capital or

fers most by mischievous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil.

"Whether he work his own small capital or another's, his living is still earned by his industry and when the money of the country becomes depreciated and debased, whether it be adulterated coin or paper without credit, that industry is robbed of its reward. He then labors for a country whose laws cheat him out of his bread."

And I think with Mr. Webster that "the prosperity of the working classes lives, moves and has its being in an established credit and a stendy medium of payment."

Mr. Bryan continually appeals to "the toiling masses," and he often speaks of "the plain people" of the country. To my mind these appeals are unworthy. With the exception of a small number among our many millions, we are all toilers, whether we labor in the streets of crowded cities, in our offices or workshops, or in the silver mines of Colorado, or in the wheat fields of Nebraska. He speaks of the plain people. In a Republic such as ours there are no plain people; there are no common people; all alike are equal; no one is common, and he is plain, in that sense through which Mr. Bryan seeks to appeal to prejudice or envy by the creation of an artificial distinction.

Animated by convictions such as these, which I have now outlined, and being clear and positive in my views, you can well understand that I am unwilling that there should be any doubt as to my position upon these great questions of the hour. In conclusion, I thank you most carnestly for the uniform courtesy, kindness and consideration which you have shown to me throughout the period during which I have had the honor to represent the VIIth District, and I desire to express to you my high personal regard and esteem. I am, yours very truly. you have shown that the hologing which I have had the boliste to express to you may vith bistrict, and I desire to express to you may vith bistrict, and I desire to express to you may be high personal regard and esteem. I am, yours very high personal regard and esteem. I am, yours very high personal regard and esteem.

A LETTER FROM PERRY BELMONT.

HIS REASONS FOR RESIGNING FROM THE DEM-OCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Democratic State Committee, giving his reasons for resigning as the member of the 1st Senate Distriet in that body. Mr. Relmont declares in his Committee is that he may be free to vote the ticket nominated at Indianapoils by the gound-money Democrats of the Nation. He will also support sound money candidates for Congress, State offi-Legislature, especially the latter, be-

sincerely hope that united and hardeness. As formyself, I trust that you and I, and all Democration has been also have the interest of the country and of the party at heart, will continue in this carapaign, a heretofore, our united action for the maintenant of Democratic principles in defending the Nationand monetary integrity against attacks from what

LIGHT BREAKING OVER ALABAMA.

SOUND MONEY TRIUMPH EVEN THERE. Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 6 (Special).-The Silver Democrats, who until recently felt that Alabama was an absolute certainty for Bryan, have become thoroughly alarmed at the menacing attitude of the Populists and the prospect of co-operation between all the sound-money elements in Alabama. It is understood that Chairman Jones, who has been informed of the situation, has suggested to Demo-eratic leaders that they offer the Populists several places on the Bryan and Sewall electoral ticket, thus effecting a silver fusion in Alabama. The silverites have been brought to their state of apprehension by the action of the Republican State Com-mittee, on Thursday last, in empowering Chairman Vaughan to provide for an advisory committee, with plenary powers to direct the course of the campaign and settle the attitude the Republicans shall hold to Sound-Money Democrats. They regard this as paving the way for co-operation ! tween Republicans and Sound-Money Democrats, and they know that this co-operation, with the Populists standing stiff for Bryan and Watson, seriously endangers their position.

General C. M. Shelley, who will conduct the silver pected that negotiations with the Populists will begin at once. Populist leaders say they will accept fusion on no basis except the substitution of Watson for Sewall. If the fusion is effected all Sound-Money Democrats will join the Indianapolis move-

The National Democratic District Convention, at The National Democratic District Convention, at Decatur, yesterday indersed the Indianapolis platform and nominees and nominated W. W. Callahan, of Decatur, for Congress from the VIIIth District. J. C. Lester, of Sheffield, was chosen elector from the district. Nominations will be made in every

BRYAN CONFIDENT OF NEW YORK.

HE NEVER HAD ANY DOUBT CONCERNING HIS ELECTION " SAYS TO "THE CHRONICLE" OF LONDON.

London, Sept. 6 .- "The Chronicle" will to morrow publish a dispatch from Milwaukee giving an interview had by k's correspondent with William J. Bryan, the free-silver candidate for the Presiden

In the interview Mr. Bryan says:
"I feel confident of carrying New-York State About my election I have never had any doubt. I have always felt that the American people know

TAMMANY AND BRYAN.

THE WISER MEMBERS OFFICED TO SHEEHAN'S SILVER NONSENSE.

The Tammany primaries to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Buffalo will be held to-morrow evening. While no contests are probable in any of the districts, it is the impresreceding in the municipal contest next year a fatal blow. Most of these men admit that they have no interest in the silver campaign and have decided to assume their present attitude solely to preserve what they call "party regularity."

In doing this, however, they will allenate many of the most influential members of Tamianny. That the trouble will not be healed by next year is well understood by the wiser managers, who have carnestly fought to prevent the suicidal conclusion which has been reached.

REVAN CORS.

BRVAN CORS.

**Indeed It J Down. The conference yesterday resulted in the nomination of Judge E. R. Duffle, a native of the nomination of Judge E. R. Duffle, a native of the problems voted solidly for Duffle, a Democrat, while the Democrats were unanimoss for Frank Ransom, a Republican.

**Whith Congress District met here yesterday and contention of the VIII Congress District met here yesterday and contention of the VIII Congress.

BRVAN CORS.

**BRVAN COR sion among politicians of the city that the leaders in control of the organization, through their blind

LEAVES BRYAN FOR PALMER.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6.-"The Park City Daily Times," of Bowling Green, which had been supporting Bryan and Sewall, came out yesterday for Palmer and Buckner. MR. MILLER BACK FROM MAINE.

THE EX-SENATOR GIVES A CHEERING ACCOUNT OF THE SITUATION THERE.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller returned to the city last evening from his stumping tour in Maine. The ex-Senator was the picture of robust health and was in fine spirits when seen by a reporter of The Tribune

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel "I have spoken in Maine twice before in Presidential campaigns," said Mr. Miller, answering a question regarding the political outlook this year in the Pine Tree Starte, "but I never knew the conditions to be 50 favorably to Republican success. It will be far more than an ordinary triumph. The election which takes place a week from to-morrow in Maine will prove a sweeping victory for sound money and sound Republican principles."

What is your estimate of the Republican pluralhy?" Mr. Miller was asked.

'In my judgment the Republicans will carry the State by 30,000 to 40,000," Mr. Miller said that every meeting at which he

spoke was crowded with citizens of the best character anxious for information on the money question. "Democrats as well as Republicans took part in these meetings," the ex-Senator said, "and avowed on this question. The honest farmers of Maine, regardless of former party alliances, are going to sup money. The Bryan managers in Maine have weakpeople. Many of these are 'boy orators' who hav copie. Many of these are boy orators who have on conception of what they are talking about and nake themselves ridiculous by their crude vaporings hour gold and silver. A sample of the cannaign rators the silver Democrats have on tap up there is comman Turner, of this city. Naturally teachers of his sort are dispushing their pupils."

Mr. Miller added: "You will hear a wonderful report to the tate of Maine next week. It will create as

om the State of Maine next week. It will create as eat a sensation as when in 1840 it went h—i-bent r Governor Kent."

nificent audiences.

The Republican managers of the National Head-quarters in this city placed moderate figures on the Maine plurality. They think that 20,000 would be doing well. They do not expect the phenomenal re-sult of 1894, when Maine went Republican by 38,000, following the collapse of the Cleveland tariff legisla-

THE DISEASE YIELDING TO TREATMENT.

CHAIRMAN HANNA SAYS THE CAMPAIGN OF EDU-CATION IS BEGINNING TO TELL.

Chicago, Sept. 6.-Chairman Hanna and some other distinguished Republicans were at the National Headquarters of the party yesterday. Major McKinley's campaign manager arrived from his home to tenants at headquarters and in the Western States, which he is most concerned about, and generally to direct the campaign. After his busy day was over, Mr. Hanna said to a reporter for the United Asso-

"I am very proud of my Chicago organization. They showed me reports of efficient work and organization in every State. From the meagre reports Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont has written a ment and that our work of education is having the reletter to Major J. W. Hinkley, chairman of the sult I expected. All our plans have now been Democratic Stat- Committee, giving his reasons mapped out for the East. I don't believe the crowds indicate any increase in his following. They only show letter that his reason for tetiring from the State a more general interes; in the issues of this campaign

Dr. P. A. Hubert, a colored man, the financial secary of Livingstone College, who has been travelling college, arrived in this city yesterday. Dr. and is to enter actively into the campaign in the the year Dr. Hubert goes out into the several States seeking financial aid for his school, and it is this that has made necessary his travels into all parts of this State. From his observations, the Doctor says that the western part of New-York is not sliver crazy and wild with enthusiasm for Bryan, but that the crowds when the bear him were structed merely

wild with enthusiasm for Bryan, but that the crowds that gathered to hear him were attracted merely through curiosity.

"It will be found," said Dr. Hubert, "that there is now very little tendency among the colored men to vote the Democratic ticket. A great many of them voted for Mr. Cleveland in "22, but they now realize that it only brought them Dead Sea fruit and they are tumbling over one another in their anxiety to get leach to the ark of the covenant of their political faith. The election of Mr. McKinley will prove a blessing to the thousands of colored laborers in the South. If an honest election is had and fair returns are made it will be found that there are many Southern States that will give their electoral vote for McKinley and Hobart."

AT WESTERN HEADQUARTERS.

CHAIRMAN HANNA PINDS AN ENORMOUS MAIL AND MANY VISITORS AWAITING HIM.

Chicago, Sept. 6.- Chairman Hanna arrived here yesterday and found an enormous mail and numerous visitors awaiting him. His first order on arriving was that the headquarters should be BRYANITES CLAMOR FOR SOMEBODY ELSE closed on Monday, Labor Day, which is a legal diday. Mr. Hanna was at once closeted with the members of the committee who were present, and has been busy receiving callers, examining important questions which have arisen in his absence, and making a beginning upon such portions of his mail as have been held for his special attention.

The speakers' bureau was especially busy yestercampaign, returned to Alabama to-day, and it is ex- day, giving final instructions to speakers who are starting out on their work. The date of the meeting at Canton has been changed from September 15 to September 18. Senator Cullom and Senator Thurston, and probably Senator Burrows, are to be present and speak.

General Ben Butterworth left Chicago yesterday for Moline, Ill., where he speaks, after which he goes to Scuth Dakota for one week, thence to Nebraska.

General Alger was here yesterday and reports General Alger was here yesterday and reports the situation in Michigan very satisfactory. General Sickles, of New-York, was also among the visitors at headquarters and was warmly received by his old army associates and friends upon the committee. Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, was also anong the callers.

Major Dick yesterday received notice that the Brotherhoad of Locomotive Engineers desired to pay their respects to Major McKinley, and would like, if convenient to make a visit to Canton on September 29 Major Dick made inquiry by wire of Major McKinley, and received the response that he would be very much pleased to see them that date.

of Major McKinley, and received the response that he would be very much pleased to see them that date.

A letter from Stephen A. D. Chadwick, of Peorla, Ill. incloses a contribution for the Republican campaign fund, and announces that although formerly a Democrat, he is for McKinley. "The contest of 1861," he says, "was a contest to save the Union and free the slaves. The contest of 26 is to prevent the tolling millions of American freemen from heing bound hand and foot with the shackles of a contracted and debased currency."

John Carmichael, of Richmond, Ind., reports that in his section of his State every Republican is in line for McKinley, while the Democrats are divided between McKinley, Palmer and Bryan.

NOMINATIONS FOR CONGRESS.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6.—Charles K. Wheeler, of Paducah, was yesterday nominated as the silver Democratic candidate for Congress from the 1st District.

Omaha, Neh., Sept. 6.—The Congress Committee of the Silver Republicans, Populists and Democrats of this, the 1H District, heid a conference yesterday. Last week the Populists and Republicans nominated Judge Grégory, and the Democrats, through a missunderstanding with the other party managers, selected 1. J. Dumn. The conference yesterday resulted in the nomination of Judge B. R. Duffle, a native of New-York State, and at present a Judge of the District.

On the informal hallot the Populists and the other hoodoos he has there."

Sentior Sewart, of Nevada, was asked last evening who was really in charge of the silver headquarters in this city.

"Noholly yet," was the reply "Jones will be here on Tuesday and will decide what is to be done then."

The Nevada silver magnate had no defence to make the Court. On the informal hallot the Populists and the other hoodoos he has there."

Noholly yet," was the reply "Jones will be here on Tuesday and will decide what is to be done then."

We Savert said that the Birtholdi headquarters. Indeed 1 would not."

Mr. Mumford's attention was called to the report that ex-Assemblyman "Jimmy" Oliver, sergeant-atorise and the ex-Assemblyman "Jimmy" Oliver, sergeant-atorise and the was captured by the character would hereafter be in charge. "Jimmy" Oliver is the Biryan headquarters and it was reported would hereafter be in charge. "Jimmy" Oliver is the Biryan headquarters and it was reported would hereafter be in charge. "Jimmy" Oliver is the ex-Assemblyman "Jimmy" Oliver, sergeant-atorisms of the Democratic National Committee, had two stablished himself at the Biryan headquarters and it was reported would hereafter be in charge. "Jimmy" Oliver is the ex-Assemblyman "Jimmy" Oliver is the at was excelled in the ex-Assemblyman "Jimmy" Oliver is the at was excelled in the would hereafter be in charge. "Jimmy" O

TILLMAN'S STRUCTURE FALLS.

SCANDAL IN THE DISPENSARY DEPAL .-MENT STARTLES SOUTH CAROLINA.

GOVERNOR EVANS DRIVEN TO DISCLOSE THE TRUE STATE OF AFFAIRS BY THE TAUNTS OF HIS OPPONENTS FOR THE SENATE.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 6.-One of the biggest State candals that has occurred since the days of reconstruction in South Carolina was sprung last night by Governor Evans. If his statement is correct, the dispensary system seems to have been a gold mine to those in charge of it. Governor Evans, it seems, has been in possession of the information for a long time, and it appears that the Governor's exposure was due to the fact that he had been ded for not denying a charge made on the stump In his campaign for the Senate that he had said that Tillman had lined his pockets with liquor rebates. This thing had acted so strongly upon the former friends of Evans and Tillman that defeat threatened the former in the race for the Senate.

The election comes off Friday. Evans held off until 1 o'clock this morning, when he came out with a denial of the stafement. He explains that he held back the dental upon had advice, and then proceeds to make his revelations. Commissioner Mixson and the Commissioner's son, an official court stenographer, are the objects of his fire. The Governor asserts that presents were sent to

Mixson by whiskey houres, and that Mixson's son had also accepted valuable presents. He called Mixson up, he says, when it was first discovered and warned him that the dispensary system would be killed if any scandal was ever connected with its management.

Then he says: "Shortly afterward Mr. Scruggs, the bookkeeper, reported to me that from letters he had received and opened in Mixson's absonce in the course of business, and other suspicious circumstances he was satisfied that Mixson was dealing with certain whiskey houses exclusively and was obtaining rebates in consideration thereof. I replied to him that he was a State officer, as well as Mixson and Tompkins, and that if he saw was obtaining rebates in consideration thereof. I replied to him that he was a State officer, as well as Misson and Tompkins, and that if he saw anything going wrong it was his duty to inform me and to secure the evidence to convict them. Mr. Scruggs reported to me that he was satisfied he could secure the evidence to convict these men if I would allow him to leave the State. I replied to him that he could go whenever and wherever he pleased on such a mission."

After telling of his discovery that Misson was paying higher prices to one house than other houses offered the goods for he proceeds to tell of a visit of Misson's son to Cincinnati, where he was entertained by whiskey people. Then he proceeds thus:

"But to return to the efforts of Mr. Scruggs to

retained by whiskey people. Then he proceeds thus:

"But to return to the efforts of Mr. Scruggs to catch the guilty parties. Mr. Scruggs proceeded to Cincinnati and returned with evidence, as he assured me, to convict Mixson of having received rebates from the Live Oak Distilling Company. Upon his return he saw Mixson and Secretary. Tompkins before he did me, and they immediately came up to the Mansion and stated to me that Scruggs had been to Cincinnati and had returned with evidence that Mixson's son had received thousands of dollars from Peebles & Co. and the Live Oak Distilling Company, and asked me what to do. "I told them if Scruggs had told them that he had evidence to substantiate it, the best thing to be done was to see Mixson's son and get him to tell the next morning Mr. Tompkins came to my office and wrote on a sho of paper that the boy had confessed everything and had gotten the money. Mixson soon

everything and had gotten the money. Mixson soon called upon me and safed that the bey had considered upon me and safed that the bey had considered but that he (Mixson) was as innocent as a famb. He produced a letter from the boy, in which he confessed and deplored the fact that he had brought disgrace upon his father and family and had est home never to return.

"I was moved with sympathy for them, and told Mixson to see the boy and not let him run away. That if Mixson was innocent the boy had been overreached by whiskey drummers. I was called to New-York on business for the Sante, and stopped in Washington and told everything to Senator Tillman. Tillman suggested that Mixson should resign. I returned and told Mr. Tompkins what Senator Tillman had said, and we agreed upon that policy, but thought it best to wait until further levelopments. Mixon came to me afterward and said that he was innocent and his friends had held him not to resign. I replied to him that the Board of Control could only remove him for cases, and that if he could show his innocence we could not

sisting of five members elected by the General Assembly."
"I may have made a mistake in not giving this
expose sooner, but I have been decelved by these
people, and badly advised by my friends, who assured me that the public took no stock in their
statements. I my be criticized for not replying
sooner, but I have injured no one save myself.
"It is with great reluctance that I do this now,
because I know how it will be used by the enemies
of the dispensary law and the reform movement.
But in justice to my friends, who requested, and the
public, who are attempted to be decleved. I make
this statement. The parties connected with this
matter are not interested in this primary, but have
another tribunal to which they can and must appeal."
The right Commissioner Miyson and his son made

another tribunal to which they can and must appeal."

To-night Commissioner Mixson and his son made statements. The latter acknowledges that he collected for his brother Elode in whiskey rebates from the Live Oak Distilling Company, but that their father knew nothing of it.

Colonel Mixson in his eard accuses the Governor's brother of a disposition to enter into the business of which his son is accused, and declares that several of the Governor's statements are false. Mixson in his eard also says: "Now since Governor Evans accuses me so lavishly of getting the public money, will be till us how he ran up his expense account against the dispensary, under the following circumstances: "In March, 1805, while he was in Washington, I sent him by express, papers to go before the fruernal Revenue Collector to have twenty barrels of whiskey released which had been seized by the United States Government. On his return he made an expense account of \$150, approved it himself and received warrant for same. The records in the dispensary show this."

WEARY OF ST. JOHN.

IN HIS PLACE, GORMAN PREFERRED.

Senator J. K. Jones, chairman of the Bryan Democratic National Committee, will find himself confronted with some delicate questions relating to the management of the campaign when he reaches New York to-morrow. There is a great outcry against the Bryan National treasurer and present National campaign manager, William P. St. John. Preparations were on foot yesterday among the more rampant silver shouters to oust Mr. St. John and put somebody else in charge of the Bryan headquarters in the Hotel Bartholdi. Some of them want Senator A. P. Gorman in St. John's place, and think that the change cannot be made too quickly if anything at all is to be left of Bryan's chances.

"St. John has hoodooed the silver campaign from the start," said L. C. Mumford yesterday. Mr. Mumford is one of the charter members of the Bryan Free Silver Club No. 1, and is also one of Congressman William Sulzer's most active supporters in the race for the Governorship nomination at Buffalo. "To save Bryan and give Suizer a show St

falo. "To save Bryan and give Sulzer a show St. John must be retired."

Mr. Mumford invaded the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Hoffman House yesterday and breezily gave his reasons for demanding that Gorman should supersode St. John.

"I have been making Bryan speeches all over this town and in New-Jersey, and I know the temper of the people," he said. "They realize that St. John was the real cause of Bryan's fasco at Madison Square Garden last month. But for this man Bryan's notification meeting might have been a great success. That it was not is due to St. John's incompetency and stupid management. What else could you expect of a man who had been a National bank president all his life? What does he know about politics? Besides nis manners are too exclusive. Although I have devoted myself to the campaign ever since it started and have made free-silver arguments in the presence of the largest audiences ever convened on Manhattan Island and over in New-Jersey, too, I wouldn't lay myself liable to inselt by calling on St. John. I don't propose that he shall I suit me as he has insulted about every joyal free-silver man who has been at the Bartholdi headquarters. Indeed I would not.

Mr. Myumford's attention was called to the report

Stewart said that the silverites had plenty of

Republicans voiced solidly for Duffle, a Democrate, while the Democrats were unanimous for Frank Ransom, a Republican.

Where, Text, Sept. 6.—The Republican Convention of the VIIth Congress District met here yesterday and nominated Dr. T. A. Pope, of Cameron, for Congress.

BRYAN GOES TO CHURCH.

Milwankee, Sept. 6.—Mr. Bryan spent a quiet day at the home of E. C. Wall, Democratic National Committeeman from Wisconsin. In the morning he attended service with Mrs. Wall at Emanuel Presby-perian Church. He with leave Milwankee at 7:15 tomorrow morning on the Northwestern and reach Chicago at 9:30 o'clock.

Mr. Stewart said that the silverites had plenty of money for leadinate conventes the said that the silverites had plenty of money for leadinate conventes to relating to the solid plant of the silver king of Colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and that another rich silver mine operator, a Mr. Stready that "Cover the gold colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and that another rich silver mine operator, a Mr. Stready that "Cover king of Colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and that another rich silver mine operator, a Mr. Stready of Colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and that another rich silver mine operator, a Mr. Stready of Colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and that another rich silver mine operator, a Mr. Stready of Colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and that another rich silver mine operator, a Mr. Stready of Colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and that another rich silver mine operator, a Mr. Stready of Colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and that "Coverage Westerday that "Dave" Moffatt, a wealthy silver king of Colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and that "Coverage Westerday that "Dave" Moffatt, a wealthy silver king of Colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and the property of Colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and the silver king of Colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and the property of Colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and the property of Colorado, had contributed \$100,000, and the property of Colorado,

POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

REOPENING OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. A STRONG PLEA FOR HIGH SCHOOLS-RECOM-MENDATIONS OF THE REV. DR. HENRY A. STIMSON.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: No event in the year is more important, and none ought to attract more attention, than the opening of the public schools for another year of instruction, which is now at hand. It will be the first under the new organization. Whatever Superintendent Jasper has been in the past, he is now at the head of the new system, and his own interests as well as the proprieties of the situation pledge him to do his best to make it successful. He has also at his side at least a few men from without who have had large experience and are successful educators. He and they ought to be assured of the fullest and most generous public support.

We have passed out of an old system and entered upon a new. The change is already attended with certain results of great importance. citizens who have hitherto cared little about the public schools, because they do not send their children to them, have come to feel a new interest in them. They realize their importance to the welfare of the State. They are awakening to the discovery that the function of the public school is to civilize as well as to instruct the children who are to be the citizens of the future. Every citizen's interest in them, therefore, is vital. We may rejoice that as a result of resent discussion the gap between the public schools and the higher classes in New-York is closing. For the first time general support may be counted upon in the effort to supply the schools with the necessary appliances for their work, proper schools buildings, cleanly, capacious, with thing of adornment, with decent sanitary conveniences, and with some attempt at playgrounds. These things are as essential, if the schools are to civilize, as books are if they are to instruct.

A new interest in the public schools has also arisen on the part of our Catholic and Lutheran fellow-citizens. For a period after the war, notably between the years 1870 and 1885, those of our people who prefer church schools made strenuous efforts to provide schools of their own and secure the attendance of their children exclusively in them. But within ten years a notable change has oc curred. The genera, excellence of the public schools and the inevitable limitations of class schools, have opened their eyes, and now the public schools have no warmer friends than many who once sharply opposed them. New-York has suffered sadly from this antagonism in the past. We may rejoice now in the new conditions.

As an outcome of this new interest an important development of our system ought to take place. development of our system ought to take place. Hitherto it has been a torso, without feet, i. e., kindergartens, and without a head, i. e., a high school. The kindergarten has won many friends; it is time now for special attention to the secondary schools—that is, to the need of schools above the grammar grade. They are the true bridge between the public schools and the higher institutions of the armount of the second of the second

the month reached 4,009, representing about 13,463 individuals. The applications that were made for the first time in the Bureau of Relief were 674.

One hundred and forty-four persons were supplied with transportation to different parts of this

Those which had been previously investigated were

country and Europe. Three hundred and fifty-six garments, 59 pairs of shoes and 59 articles of furniture and bedding were distributed; 44 nights' lodging and 135 meals were furnished to homeless men and women. There were 84 free burials; 38 maternity cases were referred to the Lying-in Hospital and 240 articles of clothing w re distributed to mothers and infants; 331 cases were attended to by physicians, and 493

visits were paid by our nurses; 27 persons were supplied with nourishing food, 15 with orders for surgical appliances, is bottles of wines and illuors and 2.27 prescriptions were furnished.

In the employment department there was a total registry of 1.63 applicants. Work was found for 664, 6 were found unworthy and 5 refused work; 145 failed to call again after being registered.

In the Industrial School there was an average attendance of 217 girls learning sewing and description.

In the Industrial School there was an average attendance of 217 girls learning sewing and dress-making, 225 garments were manufactured by the jupils.

The cash receipts for the month were \$11,178.30. The disbursements were:

Total cash charity disbursements \$5,590.20. Transportation 1,776.32. Transportation 1,776.32. Medical relief 1,076.59. Medical relief 1,076.59. Medical relief 1,076.59. Employment 563.33. Employment 563.35. Employment 563.35. Free burnel 1,075.59. Total\$12.734 43

Total \$12.734.43

The United Hebrew Charities desire especially to call attention to the unprecedented amount of work indicated in the above figures for a summer month in which demands for charity are supposed to be lighter than at any other time of the year. Stagnation in commercial circles seems to be the main reason for it. The work performed by this society in July has been as great as in any other month since the beginning of our fiscal year in October last, and the expenditures have caused a strain upon our treasury which it has been extremely difficult to withstand. It is hoped that the public will recognize this fact by assisting us to meet the heavy drafts made on us by the poverty now prevailing, which has shown small signs of abating thus far in the month of August.

New-York, August 25, 1896.

MEANING OF THE GOLD INFLUX. EUROPEAN INVESTORS NO LONGER FEAR THAT THE SILVER CRUSADE WILL SUCCEED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Something new and strange is happening in the financial world. To-day there is \$10,000,000 gold

affoat, on the way from England to America, in obedience to the law of demand and supply. There is nothing artificial about this movement, as in the case of the negotiation of bonds abroad, but it is the result of trade balances, together with security purchases. We have had trade balances in our favor before in the last three years, but no gold has come over from the other side to liquidate them. Why did not gold come over on these former occasions, and why does it come over now? These questions are both being asked, but the fact of this new influx of the yellow metal is so startling a surprise that no one ventures to answer them. Yet the answer is very plain. Heretofore, for years, all commercial balances in our favor have been liquidated by a steady stream of scourities pouring Not only have trade balances been settled this way, but the return movement of these securities has been of such magnitude that Europe has drawn upon us for nearly \$300,000,000 of gold in settlement for these liquidations during the last four years. What caused this return of our securities?

Plainly the fear in the foreign financial world that our currency was to drop to a silver redemption hasts. We are now in the midst of a political campaign, the chief issue in which is this very scriptions for The Tribuna. question whether the people at the polis in November next are going to repudiate the gold standard.
And yet, while we are thus involved in the discussion of this vital financial question, the settlement of which the wrong way would bring terrible disaster and ruln, Europe is sending over gold by the millions, which movement promises to result in an influx of the preclous metal from there of anywhere from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

It will be recalled that at about the time of the

meeting of the Chicago Democratic Free-Silver Convention a great fear and trembling took possession of the security markets here. We worked ourselves up to the idea that this craze was going to sweep the country. Our markets reflected the fear, and the result was emphasized by the occurrence of several days of semi-panic. But while we were trembling and shaking England was buying our securities. She did not share our apprehensions, and has not, from the first inception of the carapaign. She is not, sending us any more of our stocks or bonds, but instead, she is sending gold over bere. Clearly, she is in possession of some good information. The great banking interests here are keeping capitalists posted on the other side. They seem to know better than we do that there is no more danger of a silver vectory than there is that the "heavens will fail."

Is it not about time for our sharp-eyed investors and speculators alike to "catch on."? It is all very well for us to nurse our doubts and fears, but wouldn't it be financially better and more creditable to our wits for us to open our eyes to the overwhelming probabilities of the situation." Bryan is not going to be elected—McKinley is going to be. If there is anything in the future that is clear, this prophecy is. Not only this, but the victory is going to be of such magnitude as to settle the vexing issue for a generation.

When we do anticipate this coming result, as the Englishmen evidently do, there will be a wild scramble for the barrent counters at the Stock Exchance. But don't delay purchases until the foreigner has secured the cream. Let it not be set

When we do anticipate this coming result, as the Englishmen evidently do, there will be a wild scramble for the barmin counters at the Stock Exchange. But don't delay purchases until the foreigner has secured the cream. Let it not be said that the keen vision of the American mind has fulled to grasp the situation and has been outwitted by the slow European, who is now on his way in the shape of vast gold shipments to pay for early and cheap purchases of stocks and bonds.

Wall Street is usually the foreshadower of coming events. Isn't it about time, then, for Wall Street to shed its dumps and foreshadow "the inevitable"?

STEPHEN HENRY THAYER.

New-York, Aug. 27, 1896.

THE RIGHTEOUSNESS OF BOLTING. A DEMOCRAT WHO SUBORDINATES PARTY TENETS TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HONESTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Benjamin Harrison struck the "keynote" when he said: "A party that cannot be split is a public menace," but it is not every one who knows what It is to be one of the "splits." In 1861 I had to go against the dominant power in the party to which I hoped always to belong. When Tweed insuitingly asked: "What are you going to do about it?" I voted the ticket that he did not. When the Democratic National Convention resolved one thing in its platform in 1892 and in 1894-96 repudiated, by the action of most of its leaders in Congress the utterances of that platform I became a Democratic

To-day I am known among my Democratic acquaintances as a "renegade" because I will not vote against nearly everything I believed the Democratic party used to advocate; that is, I am no longer "regular." "Puck" puts this liching to be regular in a very pithy way: "Those Democrats who support Bryan in order to be "regular remind one of those Confederates with Union sentiments who wanted to go with their State."

A Democrat who stands up now (not secretly, but openly) for sound money gets hit all around. One in a while some clear-minded man, like Harrison, gives one credit for courage, but lightweight Bepublicans only imagine that the holter is influenced by a desire to get on the wirning side, and To-day I am known among my Democratic ac-

ized, not ostracized.

A DEMOCRAT OF 1838, BUT NOT A POPOCRAT

Albany, Aug. 28, 1806.

A PLEA FOR BRONX PARK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Months ago I read your editorial on Bronx
Park, and since then I had thought it would be
saved. Is it too late? Can nothing more be done? I would to Heaven some one could do for Broax Park what Holmes did for the Constitution, and save it from destruction. Why must this, the finest bit of country near the great city, the one place of all others where one can not but breathe purity and aweetness and light and peace, why must this be turned over to zoology? I have

Why must be who loves to wander in the woods and study the gentle lives of the flowers and the why must be sent the flowers and the study the gentle lives of the flowers and the and study the gentle lives of the flowers and the and study the gentle lives of the flowers and the student of the lives of beasts? Why must their student of the lives of beasts? Why must their student of the lives of beasts? Why must their student of the lives of beasts? Why must their student of the lives of beasts? Why must their student of the lives of beasts? Why must their student of the lives of beasts? Why must their student of the lives of beasts? Why must their student of the lives of beasts? Why must their student of the lives of beasts? Why must their student of the lives of beasts? Why must their student of the lives of beasts? Why must their student of the lives of beasts? Why must their student of the lives of the student of the student of the student of the lives of the student of the lives of the student of the lives of the student of the liv their lungs with pure air? Will not the press and their lungs with pure air? Will not the press can not you do something? Will not the press unite in this crusade to save a fair land from destruction? New York, Sept. 4, 1894

A WELCOME WEEKLY VISITOR.

To the Editor of The Tribune, Sir: Your paper is a welcome weekly visitor at my house. I value it highly for its author's sake.

Mr. Greeley was about my age, and when boarding at a house kept by Mrs. Bush in Fulton-st. we ing at a house kept by Mrs. Bush in Futton-at, we roomed together. I found much to admire in his personal character, always ready to consider any matter that promised well for the human family. Your paper is doing much to advance the Republican cause in the party. There are fewer free-lican cause in the party. There are fewer free-lican cause in the party and the currency matter can be easily settled, and the currency matter can be casily settled.

Shade, Penn., Aug. 28, 1891.

LAST OF REVOLUTIONARY CENTENNIALS AT HAND.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Permit me, through your columns, to call attention to the important fact, generally over-looked, that the lass of the Revolutionary Centernials, and one of the most worthy of recognition, is at hand. On September 19, 1796, Washington delivered his farewell address, a document that ranks with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, making up the great trilogy of American principles. I hope it is not too late to suggest that mass-meetings be held on that Saturday to hear it read and applied to our own times. I also suggest that it he read the previous day in schools and collects, and he made the subject of sermons on the day following. No theme could be more appropriate than its great central truths, popular education and Christian morality, the Washingtonian foundations of civil liberty, national prosperity and international peace. Now, as always, we need that motto in which Washington sets statesmanship above policy: "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God."

Superintendent of the Reform Bureau.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1, 188. livered his farewell address, a document that ranks

ANTI-BRYAN FEELING IN NEBRASKA. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I enclose an extract from a business letter city from an influential merchant in a large town in Nebraska, which I think is worth publication. in Nebraska, which I think is worth purchased it does not do to place teo much reliance upon testimony of single individuals, but there now seems to be abundant evidence that the number of those who take the same view of matters as that taken by this correspondent is rapidly interest. I. J. F. New York, Sept. 1, 1895.

"I am glad to know that you New York peop are anxious for Nebraska business. Our credit has been very much affected by the pomination of W. J. Bryan. I trust, however, we are not classed as repudiators. The "Boy Orator of the Platte" is named correctly; he is wide at the mouth and very shatlow. He capped cares his own town for can shallow. He cannot carry his own town nor can be carry his State. There are enough honest men left here to beat him and protect the \$00,000 was left here to beat him and protect the \$00,000 was left here to beat him and protect the \$00,000 was left here to beat him and protect the \$00,000 was left here and savings bank depositors of the East. Pardon this political enistle, but I want everybody to know that I am for William McKinley and honest money."

Enropean Advertisements.

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